THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

The Panama Rallroad and the Postmaster

Mo careful observer of the times in which we live can be naible to the pending question between the Postmaster eral and the Panama Railroad Company. There has cared a despatch from Washington, dated May 2, tering broadcast the intelligence that the President has sent a special message to Congress, enclosing the cor-respondence between these parties, and that the Postmas-ter General unwillingly yielded to the unjust and exorbitant demand of the company, "claiming a greater amount than that heretofore allowed for carrying the mails across the isthmus." The Postmaster General recompany for such conveyance of the malls, at a price not exng \$50,000 per annum; also, that he be allowed to begin a semi-monthly service to California, via Nicaragua,

The "correspondence" has thus become public proper-ty, and we have examined it in advance of its official pub-dication. It is a pity that it could not have been scattered as widely as the despatch we have alluded to. If so, it would be well understood that the company have only laimed what was guaranteed them by law and contract.

A law was passed March 3, 1851, in confe rmity to a re-1860, directing him "to enter into centract, or to make suitable arrangements, for transporting the mail be tween Chagres and Panama with regularity and despatch, provided the rate of compensation shall not exceed twenty-two cents per pound, and shall cease on the establishment ate between the two oceans offering greator despatch and economy."

pound, and we have a strong impression that all usage and precedent at the capital interpret this law to direct that if the mails were carried by weight they should be paid for at 22 cents per pound.

wrote the company, alleging that they had reduced their charges for express goods, and that he could no longer pay 22 cents per pound. He offered to pay 18 cents per nd-three cents more than the maximum rate charg ed by the company for express goods. This he conce al importance of the work." He appears to have had an erroneous impression that the general charges on express goods from dock to dock was 10 cents per pound—this being the tase charges. including lighterage and other charges. and—this being the rate from city to city, and not

The railroad company refused to accept this rate, and in the correspondence which has passed on the subject they state explicitly that Great Britain pays them 22 cents per pound for mail matter; that for several years— whilst the read was incomplete—they paid out for mule the department at this rate, and that they regarded the company as entitled to this rate if paid by the pound.

Beginning with the quarter ending 31st March, 1855, the Postmaster General ordered the payment of their acsount at 18 cents per pound, for the reason that he would not pay more. The difference between 18 and 22 cents per pound amounted, on the Sist December, 2009, \$18,000, the other money received by the railroad com nd amounted, on the 31st December, 1855, to over pany being acknowledged as payment on account.

During the early discussion of this question a commit

see of the Panama Company waited upon the Postmaster General, and informed him that there was force in his s to allowing the weight of the mails to go on increasing while they received pay at a rate per pound. They proposed to make a contract for a fair, reasonable sum per annum, which should cover the transportation of any bulk or weight of mails he might send over the read. They left him with the understanding that he would make a per annum contract, and at such rate of

Under their charter they could not diminish the rate per pos-A for our government, without doing so for all other governments—but they were willing to make a limit, and for a long while regarded the matter as adjusted, and that the four cents per pound would be accounted for when the contract should be arranged.

Time wore on, and it became evident that this contract would not be made. The company applied in very decided terms for their back pay, \$18,000. In reply, Mr. Camp-hell referred to his declaration months back that he

would pay only eighteen cents per pound.

The company at this time denied his right to give despotic orders, changing a mutual understanding under an express act of Congress, and thus to enforce views of more than they had been in the habit of receiving, but

ess to which we have alinded. o any contract has the right to change its terms, and to his own views against the protest of the other party. Opinions cannot differ as to this. Tyranny of excentive officers over contractors is as odious as any other tyranny. We mistake the character of those ori bow to such distation. We think Mr. Campbell abandon

There is another and broader issue. Whether the price of twenty-two cents per pound made the pay excessive. If so, was the plan proposed by the company a remedy, wby was it not adopted? The reasons for a fair acquai payment are conclusive. The press must not be fettered—its power must not be circum-scribed. Especially should all facilities for carrespon-dence be extended to our far off brethren on the Pacific. The letter malls form a small portion of the mail bags, so that if a rate per pount be adopted the expenditures of the department can be limited only by limiting the newspaper mails. The revenues of the Dapartment is-arrense with the bulk of the mails. This plan of saving money seems clearly the proper one to us, and we think

of the department can be limited only by limiting the newspaper mails. The revenues of the Department increase with the bulk of the mails. This plan of saving money seems clearly the proper one to us, and we think wouls so strike all economina. The charter of the railroad company occupies them to treat all alike. Great Britain pays them wenty-two cents by the pound. The Postmas'er General reacumends a gross annual pay, so that he appears now to agioe with us in this. Neither the obarter for the proposals of the railroad company were antagonistic to the press.

Our vasion should expand a little beyond the present, or a sourcession of three cents per pound on account of the "national impertance of the work." We have lived to see it completed. The years ago this would have been a bold prediction. What will the next ten years bring for the Will Mexico. Contral America, the whole range of South American cosa", Australia, China and Japan not pour forth postal benefits, with their other abundance, over the road. With South America, between whose ports and Panama a line of steamers is already established, this is the only rapid communication at present. Wilhout offending rival routes, we may state the fact that there is but one permanent interocaanie work of arc. It such, it is the only resiable link in time of war, or that can direct to our reservoir of wealth their current of merchandies from the Pacific countries. Is it wise, for four cents per pound, to tamper with this future? Whether we look absed or at the past, we cannot cleend any but a liceral policy of our government towards this enterprise. It was no ordinary undertaking. Many regarded it as chimerical. The right of way was purchased by money and labor. When twenty-two cents per pound was fixed for mall matter, the work was estimated to cost only one-third of the actual expenditure. For years this rate gave little or no profit. The road completed offers a better grade of service—one almost equal to say in the United States.

An act of Songress (July, 7, 183

An act of Congress (July, 7, 1838) makes every railroad in the United States appost road.

Another act of 3d Major, 1851, gives the Postmaster
evers the right to co. wast for mails over foreign tervery between port and port in the United States.

Libe Fanama road be placed on the level of roads in
poited States, their pay would be somewhat regulatage, the pay to stage coaches. A highway between
eres is thus compared and confounded with a
turnplus road!

As a great inter-oseanic highway he has the right to use it under the act of 1851. Why, then, this appeal to Cegress to limit the price to \$50,000, at which price he must know the company will not take the mails?

We are in favor of additional service on the Nicaragua route, so far as California and Oregon are concerned. We want a weekly mail; but the recommendation just now has a vad odor. It is in bad company, to say the least. For such a recommendation the motive with a stateman would be, that more frequent postal communication is demanded. If so, it is distinct from the Franma question. Just at this time, too, a contract over Russia would be as available as one over Nicaragus. If the postal advantages be not needed, the recommondation of \$200,000 additional is unsetud economy. It comes in a very questionable shape. A weekly mail to California is a measure of too much importance to be used for such a purpose. There is too apparent a want of courtery and good feeing towards the railroad company.

not compel the company to take the malis

of the department itself in charging three cents for a letter carried five milest. If law be the sanction for this, the same authority justifies the railroad company in charging twenty-two cents per pound. The mode of reduction must conform to their charter.

The past conduct of the Postmaster General evinces a gross miscalculation or a desire to promote economy at the expense of the press. His ground is now shifted, but the policy he proposes is aggressive and prohibitory.

We trust not. Let them give us the mall via Nicaragus, but not as the price of injuring the other route. Anxiety, capital and labor secured the privilege and built the road. It should not be degraded. It is an American work and identified with American destay, Great Britain would pay any price to control it, without numbering the cents per pound for her own letters passing over it.

City Intelligence,

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—A young English girl, 18 years of age, named Mary Ann Ward, a domestic in the house of Mr. Coulter, No. 27% Chrystie street, died the house of Mr. Coulter, No. 27% Chrystis street, died at that place yesterday afternoon, from the effects of arsenic and the bitter oil of almonds, taken by her for the purpose of committing suicide. The deceased after taking the fatal potion wandered out and was found by officer Storey, of the Fifth ward, sitting and moaning on the steps of house No. 75 Bayard street. She was at once removed to the house of her employer, where, not withstanding every effort was made to save her, she cied soon after. The deceased has for some time past acted in a very strange manner, and it is believed that she was temporarily deranged. Coroner Perry will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

The CASTLE GARDEN APAIR.—In another column is a

THE CASTLE GARDEN APPAIR .- In another column is a communication from Mr. Lorenz, agent of the Ponnsylvania Railroad Company, contradicting the statement of Mr. John A. Kennedy, relative to the disturbance at Mr. John A. Kennedy, relative to the disturbance at Castle Garden a few days since. Mr. Lorenz also states that the cempany he represents was prohibited from selling tickets to emigrants in the Garden, after refesting to pay twenty per cent commission to the Commissioners of Emigration. He says the prices demanded at Castle Garden are much higher than what he charges, and that the affair on the St. Nicholas was in order to test the legality of the Commissioners' acts relative to compelling emigrants to land at their dock. He hopes the Commissioners will bring an action against them on account of this affair, as it will test the question.

The ALE in Johns' Wood,—Workman have been en-

THE AXE IN JONES' WOOD .- Workmen have been en the chestauts and sweet gums, together with the undergrowth of dogwood, and cutting their well proportioned tranks and prominent limbs into four feet cord wood, preparatory to the opening and grading of Seventy-fourth street. The work thus commenced will probably not cease until this beautiful little forest, where foundings and blackberries have been often deposited and brought away in the same basket; where lovers have stolen to rehearse their soft and enchanting tales; where sorrowing hearts, tired of the cares of the world, have so frevuer tly found relief, and whose oft forsaken shade has been the seene of brutal murder, has succumbed to the woodman's ame. Jones' Wood now stretches from Third avenue about half a mile to the East river, and lays between Sixty-minth and Seventy-fifth streets, being more that a quarter of a mile through.

MORE ROOM AT THE HALL OF RECERDS—The Aldermen Committee on repairs and Supplies, which met on Saturthe chestnuts and sweet gums, together with the u

Committee on repairs and Supplies, which met on Saturday, decided to report in favor of concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in extending the offices at the Hall of Records in the Park the depth of the piazzes at present on the north and south ends of the building. It is proposed to build the new walls so as to leave the present pillars of the piazzas only three-quarters exposed. Each office will gain ten feet additional room on each end—twenty feet in all. The offices benefitted will be the Comptroller's office, Street Commissioner's office and offices of the Register and Surrogate. About \$5,000 will be the expense of the alteration.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM .- Coroner Con nery held an inquest upon the body of a woman named Leragh Edmonds, residing at No. 17 Macdougal street, who died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum administered by herself. The decessed, it appears, had been unwell of late, and on Friday afternoon, a beut four o'clock, she seat the domestic of, the house for a dose of laudanum for the purpose of allaying a pain in her heart, which she said annoyed her considerably. Mrs. Edmonds, when she obtained the poison, retired to her room, and, in about an hour afterwards, was found dead. The husband of decessed depoxed that his wife had been slock and desponding for some time past, and often remarked that she was tired of life. It was not shown whether decessed took the poison with the intention of committing suiside or not. The jury, in view of these facts remdered the following vervict: 'Death by an everdose of laudanum taken by herself. The jury consure the droggist for relling the laudanum with only 'laudanum' markedjon the label, and not the addition of 'poloon' as directed by statute, and strongly recommend that all poisonous medicines in ordinary use should have the words 'dargerous, to life' distinctly printed thereon."

Becassed was a native of England, and was 44 years of age. administered by herself. The deceased, it appears, had quest at No. 467 Fourth street, upon the body of a female child, twelve months old, named Honora Tobin, who child, twelve months old, named it those soulds accidentally received an Friday afternoon, by the upsetting of a pot of boiling water upon her. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above parts.

A CHILD DROWNDED .- An inquest was also held upon the ody of a female child, (name unknown,) who was found forwinded at the foot of Old slip, by one of the First ward police, on Friday evening last. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from being thrown into the water by some inhuman person to the jury unknows."

MUSICAL THEVES.—During Tuesday night, some heart-

less depredators made a clean sweep of the music and music books amounting to about \$250, from the small music stand, which has for the past two years been kept in Fulton street, near our office. As this is a severe loss to the person who owned it, we hope that music and book buyers will aid the police in recovering it.

FERMENTATION TO A POLICE CATAIN.—A very handsome present, in the shape of a gold watch and chain, was made Capt. Spirgut, of the Twenty-first ward police, last evening, at his residence, No. 135 East Thirty-fifth street, by the citizens and police of the ward under his command.

Brookiyn City News.

Reformed Dutch church, of Brooklyn, was yesterday consecrated to divine worship. The Rev. N. E. Smith, pas-

RESORT OF DURILLETS TO HOBOKEN .- At 6 o'clock vesteray morning, two parties, numbering altogether twelve or thirteen persons, crossed over to Hoboken from New York, and went to the Elysian Fields to see a duel fought between two of their number. It originated in a fight among sporting men at a public house in the Bowery, on

The Board of Supervisors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I was present at the meeting of the Board of Superviors on Thursday last, and a more disgraceful scene never witnessed—the whigs claiming to have the permanent organization of the Board, the democrats claiming the Chairman pro tem, both chairmen endeavoring to make as much confusion as possible, together with Claiming the confusion and confusion as possible, together with Claiming the confusion and confusion as possible, together with Claiming the confusion and confusion and confusion and confusion as possible, together with Claiming the confusion and confusion and confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion as possible to the confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as possible to the confusion and confusion are confusion as confusion are confusion as confusion are confusion as confusion and confusion are confusion as confusion are confusion as confusion and confusion are confusion as confusion are confusion are confusion as confus

garden of the City Hall, to the entire neglect of the public inversets?

The people care nothing about who is President, and some who are now figuring pretty extensively in this disgraceful business, will find out, ere long, that their action in this matter has not been integration by an injured and insulted community. New York has long been ceiebrated for corrupt practices, and the present members of our city government bid fair to ecilpse their precessors in thee. Some of the members of the Board of Councilman have been mixed up with the rowdylam of the day; our public offices are filled in many instances with bulies and blackguards, to the exclusion of decent and intelligent men; in fast, the tax levy appars to be made with a view of feeding and clothing the disreputable. I would ask how long is this state of things is to exist? Is there no redress? Have the people, like their public officers, become corrupted to such an extent that they are indifferent to a state of things that in the end will prove detrimental in the highest degree to the quiet and prosperity of the "commercial emportum of the West!"? The press should take a stand and show up these disorganizers in a way that would prove effectual. The Heralin, which is always in advance of its neighbors, should start the ball.

The WOOL Crop.—It is thought by many that

THE WOOL CROP.-It is thought by many that

The Et dora Imogene Mystery-Captain Patmer's Body Recovered.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the circumstan connected with the mysterious disappearance of Captain Palmer, of the schooner Eudora Imogene, last fall, the scutting of the vessel, the flight and arrest of the negro cook, and the other particulars of the strange affair, which were minutely given in the columns of the HERALD at that period. They will likewise recall the circumstance of the discharge of the negro by the Court at Westchester, and his subsequent arrest and incarceration by the au-thorities of this city, upon the charge of mutiny, for which he has yet to answer. The heretofore inexplica ble mystery which has surrounded this singular affair is now perhaps about to be cleared up. The body of a man now pernaps about to be cleared up. The body of a man was found yesterday afternoon at Hunter's Island, by Mr Alexander Flandreau. It was entirely naked, about five feet ten or eleven inches in height, and in every par ticular answers the description of Captain Palmer.— The front teeth of the corpse are missing—Capt. P. had lost his front teeth previous to his disappearance. The appearance of the body indicates that a bloody murder has been committed. There is a contusion on the left side of the skull, evidently a wound made with a hatchet. The left leg down to the ancie is bare of flesh, and it is conjectured that a rope had been made fast to it, proba-bly to assist in sinking the body after the murder had

Mr. Flandrean and other citizens had the body conveyed to the City Island, where it now awaits the action

Dramatic and Musical Matters

The present is announced as the last week of the Opera, as the company go to Boston. The opera for this evening is the "Semiramile" of Rossini. The cast is a very strong one, but the occasion is made specially interesting by the first appearance of M'lle Vestvali since her return from Mexico. She performs the role of Areace, in which she first appeared in New York, and divided the honors of the night with Grisi. La Grange, Vestvall and Badials make a fine trio, and Maretzek deserves something from the musical public for the vigor and spirit with which he has conducted his campaign.

The programme for this evening at the theatres is very

good, all round. Read it, and select for yourself. At the BROADWAY THEATRS, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence the fourth week of their engagement and produce a new piece, "Erin is our Home." Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. C. Fisher, and Mme. Ponisi, sustain the principal characters. "Our Gal" and "The Review

or, Hands not Hearts," will be produced this evening with Miss Keene, Jordan, Dickinson and Miss Reynolds in the principal parts. In addition to this, Mr. Wilkins local comedy, "My Wife's Mirror," will be asted for the second time.

nounced, with Mr. Wallack as Master Walter, and Mrs-Heey as Julia; Mesers. Lester, Dyott and Miss Gannon, are also in the cast. Poor Pillicoddy is the farce. At Burton's Theatre, "David Copperfield" is an-counced. Mr. C. Howard and Mrs. Hough make their

first appearance here this season. The farce "Catching an Herress" will also be represented. At Niblo's Garden, "Mazulm" will be given by the Ravels. Mr. Heugler, the wonderful English rope dancer,

will make his first appearance.
At the BOWERT THEATRE, Mr. Malone Raymend and Miss Kate Saxon commence an engagement here this evening, appearing in "Love and Mystery" and "The Honest Attorney." Mr. Waldron has a benefit on Wednesday, and we hope it will be a good one.

At the BROADWAY VARIETIES, the Juventle Comedian appear in the "Na'ad Queen."

new farce.

Mr. KELIER'S TABLEAUX, at Empire Hall, have frawn large houses during the week. He has engaged Madame Lovarney and a Giee Club to fill up the time between the pictures with a capital concert programme. Madame Lovarney is a charming ballad singer. Mr. Keller an-nounces several new pictures for this evening.

Mr. FLEMING announces that his drawing room entersingents will commence at the Apello Rooms on the

matic Fund Association will take place to-day. Academy next Saturday. It will be a novel affair.

THEATRES TO LET. - Mr. Phalen advertises the Academy rican theatre, San Francisco, wants a manager. Suck-leys' Concert Hall, 539 Broadway, is to let. The Buck-leys are building a new hall. White's Opera House, in The FRENCH DRAMA.—We are told that M'ile Sarah Felix, backed by some of our wealthiest French residents, will positively try a six months season with Frenci comedy, farce, comic operas and vaudeville, commencing at Niblo's on the 15th of October. We hope that M'ile

Sarah will have a good time.

BENEFIT TO Mr. MITCHELL.—We hear that a number of entiemen are making arrangements to give ex-Manager ditchell, of the Olympic, a benefit. The affair is in good ands, and something very fine may be anticipated. Mr.

Mitchell, of the Olympic, a benefit. The affair is in good hands, and something very fine may be anticipated. Mr. Mitchell has been iil, of paralysis, for several years, and needs the aid of the public.

HER MAJEST'S THEATRE, LONDON.—The official prospectus for the forthcoming season of thirty nights, has just been issued. In addition to the information already published, it contains some new particulars of interest. To the list of prime donue an important name remains to be added, via.: that of Medemoiselle Johanna Wagner, the controversy about whom, between the rival houses, in 1852, must be fresh in the memory of most of our readers who interest themselves in matters connected with the Opera. The catalogue of bass has also received a strong reinforcement in Sigor Belletti, so well known to the London public. The theatre is to be open according to the programme, on the 10th May, with Mme. Alboni in the "Ceurentola," and a ballet divertissement ontitled "Les Quatre Saisons." Mills. Piccolomini is to make her first appearance shortly after, in Verdi's "Travista," followed by Madame Alberti, in the same composer's "Trovatore," with madame alberti, in Juna, the part of modemoiselle Rocali, who is to appear in "QLE Corsaire," mow performing with great succoss at the Academie Imperiale, in "maitre," and a host of coryphées (including the well known Mademoiselle Rocal.) M.M. Tolbecque and Nadame succe

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION .- Although there may be some trouble about getting into the convention of the democracy at Cincinnati for some people, we are assure that the notel accommedations will be quite sufficient The Burnet House covers more ground than any other receive five thousand persons. He could board and ladge

Mrs. GENERAL GAINES AND HER CASE.-We publish to day the correspondence between the citizens and the bar Mrs. General Gaines on the other, on the occasion of her late flattering reception in said city. This correspon-dence will speak for itself, and will explain to our readers the solid value of the late decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mrs. Gaines has returned meantime to New York, her place of residence for several years past where, we trust, she will live to dispense a goodly porwhere, we trast, she will live to dispense a goodly por-tion of the millions of the inheritance from her tather, to the advantage of our city and its people.

G. P. R. James. Esq., the British Consul for Virginia, has determined to make Richmond his future residence.

FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY .- On Saturday night three men, named Frencis Kelly, William McCauley and Francis King, became engaged in a quarrel in West Broadway, relative to the ownership of an un'arolla, when a rough and tumble fight took place between the parties. King seems to have been attacked by losth Kelly and McCauley, for he made a fierce onstaught upon them with a dirk knife, wounding them severely out not dangerously. Kelly was cut about the hand and wrist, while McCauley received a deep fish wound in the back, near the shoulder blade. The injured, men were conveyed to the Fifth ward station house, where their wands were dressed by a physician. King succeeded in making his escape, and has not been arrested since. The complainants are not desirous of baving the accused arrested, and hence he will probably get clear. The parties are all boatmen, and well acquainted with each other. nen, named Francis Kelly, William McCauley and

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Our London, Madrid and Roms Correspondence.

THE BRITISH NAVAL BEVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

Gen. Walker's Case in Parliament.

Lord Palmerston Donies that he Promised Aid to the Costa Ricans.

THE BAY ISLANDS QUESTION. The Spanish-American League Against the

United States.

Buenaventura Vivo's Revelations Continued.

Ten Thousand English Troops about to Sail for Canada.

Our European files brought by the America contain some interesting extracts of news, which we publish to-day, with the letters of our correspondents in London, Madrid and Rome. A graphic description of the naval review at Spithead is given, as well as a report of the pro-ceedings in Parliament on the Central American ques-tion. The statement of Lord Palmerston, to the effect that England was not disposed to afferd military aid to Costa Rica, is curious, under the circumstances.

The following American seamen were last from the bark Blake, of Liverpool, during the progress of a dreadful storm which overtook her on 6th of March, and continued to 29th of same month. The Blake, Captain Edward Rudolf, sailed from Ship Island harbor, Miss sippi, with a cargo of pitch pins deals, bound to Cork. on the 8th of February, with a fine fair wind and good weather. The names of the men lost are :- Henry Eo John Crimmons, of New York; Joseph Thompson, of New York; John Crimmons, of New York; William Brown, of New York; and Charles Beck, of Baltimore.

The London Times, of 24th of April, says:-Although it is understood to be the intention of government to despatch seven regiments of the line from the east to Canada, the order is said not to be compulsory on individual regiments, but that battalions for such destinaion are to be composed of volunteers from the whole army. The aggregate strength of the regiments ac formed will be about 10,000 strong. With regard to the shipping of ammunition from Woolwich for Canada, the war authorities have decided that, as a very large quantity now stored in the Crimes will have to be removed, the most expedient plan will be to convey it thence by means of line of battle ships intended to transport the troops; consequently, the Department at Woolwich arsenal has received orders to discontinue the preparing mission to Canada, as directed a short time back, the order having been reseinded.

tains a despatch from Gen. Luders, giving an account of an interview with the commanders in chief of the allied armies in the Crimes, whom he afterwards invited to linner. The Russian general gave as a toast the healths of the Emperor, Queen Victoria, and King of Sardinia.
Marshal Pelizater proposed the health of the Emperor
Alexander, and in a long speech expressed his veneration for his Majesty, and his warm sympathies for the
Russian troops. A great number of officers and soldiers of the armies visited the Russian camp. Gen. Luders adds that, on the whole, great cordiality prevailed or

The Independance Belge throws some doubts on the authenticity of the speech alleged to have been delivered at Accounts from Teheran state that American traveller

were busy trying to convince the Persian government of the utility of a treaty with the United States, especially under existing circumstances.

The return from the Bank of England, for the wesk

A correspondent from Canton, China, writes as follows

A perrespondent from Canton, China, writes as follows to the Univers, of Paris, under date of January 12:—

A few days ago a placard was posted on the walls of Canton against the United States Minister. It is not an official act, but every one was convinced that the bill had been posted at the instigation of the mandarias. Here is the literal translation:—"The American, Dostor Parks, (Parker.) has been for a long time in a druggist's office of our city; his acts there were upright and humble. A few years since he lived in a European drelling in Tsiniung street; then he sought for business amongst the poor people; but rince then he has caused a great deal of uprear, which has rendered the habitation of the street very inconvenient. Formerly he was employed in government affairs; he thes showed himself haughty, and acted in a disorderly and fivolous manner. Later, labeu and Ho, (names of the two chiefs of the rebeis,) burned and ransacked the country, and destroyed the villages and cities; tilty also hilled and reduced to captivity the peaceable inhabitants. Parks is certainly in correspondence with them; we have even heard it said that he has secretly helped them and furnished them with powder. We of course co not know what his secret motives are. Amongst the population of Canton. We understand that Parka has just returned to Canton. We be few that he will blush to appear before the face of men, and it will certainly be difficult for him to find a place to rest. Given by the people of Canton."

LONDON, April 25, 1856.

The Naval Review-British Parliament—The Italian

The brilliant naval review at Spithead took place with "Queen's weather," and without accident. It is true the Honorable members of the House of Commons are in s great ill humor because the arrangements for their

After its holiday, Parliament has resumed its labors. Two or three questions were put last night relative to American affairs. The veteran Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that at an early day he intended to call the attention of their lordships to the state of Italy, and the continued military occupation by Austria of extensive por creating great and general dissatisfaction, disturbing the

On the same subject—

The Earl of Clanricarde moved for copies of reports and correspondence relating to the occupation of Parma by Austrian troops and the assumption of the government of the Duchy by Austrian authorities.

The Farl of Clarendon explained that by a convention between the governments of Parma and Motena and Austria the Duches were entitled to call in the sid of Austria in case of need. After the assassination of the late Duke of Parma and during the subsequent disorders the Duchesa declared the provinces in a state of steps, and, according to the convention, called in the sid of Austria; there had been no special intervention by that Power in compequence of recent events, as an Austrian battailon had been kept in Parma since 1849.

Baltson me, we have not heard the end of this Hallon.

question. General I.a Marmora, in an address to the Sardinian army, said that though the peace had disappo'nted their hopes of glory, it was satisfactory that they might be of service to Italy. What England will do with the 3,000 meu of the Italian Legion now at Malta I do not know. These men, all Italians, are already very efficient soldiers, and would exceedingly relish a "go" at Naples the House of Hapsburg—the man who has granted the concordat and placed his neck under the foot of the

erticles, has found its way into the London papers. So much of the contents of the treaty had already coxed ent, hat it provides but little information. We have

ties, neutralization of the Black Sea, dismant. "Dg of a"l Russian forthesses on its shores, free navigatiou of the Danube, civil and political rights guaranteed to all furk-

But the great result of the war is the stop which . tas

But the great result of the war is the stop which has been put once for all to the advance, slow but stead v, Eussia had been making eastwards.

I enclose you an interesting letter on the Sound dues. You will see that Prussia and other German States are an items to get rid of these trammels on commerce—this turnyline gate on the high sea road.

The Prace d'Orient states that six thousand Sardinian roops are about to embark, on their return to italy. The 10th, 56th, 6lst, and 56th regiments, forming part of the division of General de Pailly, passed through the Bo-phorus 3e-day from Eupatoria, without coming to an anchor.

Most of the soldiers of the class of 1849, whose time of service has expired, have also embarked. The cavalry and artillery of General d'Alonville occupy Eupatoria. The squadron of Admiral Irénouart has lett for the Crimes.

The house occupies by Admiral Gray has also been burnt. The fire is though? to have been the work of an incensity.

Several persons have been punished at Trebis and for calling the Christians insulting names.

Advices from Viennas, of April 22, asy:—Count Buol has just arrived here from Paris, whe Brussele and Dressen.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace are about to be sent off to Paris.

Baron de Hubber has been named Grand Cross of the Order of Loopold, and Crants George and Valentine Esterhasy Grand Cross of the fron Grown.

The news from Berlin, of 26d ult., says:—The Queen has left for Dresden.

The Chamber of Nobles will give a grand dinner tomorrow in honor of the return of M. de Manteuffel.

Preparations are being made for the reception of the Dowager Empress of Russia.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the flat inst., announces that Count Orloff has been appointed President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, in the place of M. Tehernitcheff, who rettres on account of his advanced age.

The Emperor Alexander returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 14th inst.

The Persian Ambasador Extraordinary, Abbas Kouli khan, had left St. Petersburg, and the Sartip Russim Khan had left St. Petersburg, and the Sartip Russim than had left St. Petersburg, and the Sartip Russim the Shah to the Czar.

The Mournal de St. Petersburg, of the 16th April, publishes a scepatch from General Luders, to the effect that since the declaration of peace the greatest friendship exists between the Russian and French soldiers.

The Parks correspondent of the Indépendance Belge writes as follows:—

I have just been informed that Aalt Pasha has received a telegraphic despatch from Constantine Ghika, President of the Hopodars of Wallachis and Moldavia was decided upon, and an Ottoman Commissary appended. The Porte has selected Safet Effendi for the-latter post; he is a Mustachar of the Grand Vieter, or Minister of the interior. The Kaimakans to be appointed by the Porte are said to be the

Action of Mr. Dallas in the Crampton Case—Lord Pal-merston's Difficulty—British Popular Feeling with the the United States—Mr. Dallas and Lord Byron—Home Politics-The Peace Treaty and European Liberty-The Naval Review-Mr. Baring's Health.

You are aware that a peremptory demand was made by Gov. Marcy on the British government, last January, for the recall of Mr. Crampton, British Minister at Wash-ington. Lord Palmerston has not yet complied with this demand, and Mr. Dallas has, according to instructions, requested his answer since his arrival, and is daily expecting it. The Prime Minister here must be in a "fix," as we say. If he refuses to recall his Minister at Washington, it is likely Gov. Marcy will sent him off, which he will be justified in doing, for he has abundant cause in proving Mr. Crampton's complicity in the ealistment matter. Lord Palmerston must choose between recalling his Minister, who has simply obeyed his instructions from home, or allow him to be dismissed by our government which would naturally break off diplomatic connection war, which it is ridiculous to think of, but it would create uneaseness on this side, and certainly upset the Pairston Cabinet. The Prime Minister is in "a fix," I repeat; but he is the best hand in the world for getting out of it. The shortest way would be for him to hint to Mr. Crampton to resign, and for this timely act Lord Palmerston could give him a far better berth at home. This would end all deficulty without bringing up the question of honor or dignity. One thing is certain-Lord Palnerston must get out of the scrape without endangering the peaceful relations of the two countries, for the com-mercial horror of England at their interruption was so heartily expressed at the Lord Mayor's dinner to Mr. Dallas, of last week, that no Cabinet here can stand an hour which contemplates anything but amity with the

out and praise Mr. Dallas' admirable speech to the skies, and its tone is completely altered since the public have read it. No American Minister to England ever made a greater hit, for in a few sententions phrases, he demonstrated that ne impediment stood in the way of a pacific arrangement, if some "Inexorable State policy" did not seek another solution. He struck the nail on the head, and the eye of this country is vigilantly directed to the measures of the government. In short, there is no mistaking the sentiments of the English antly directed to the measures or the government. In short, there is no mistaking the sectiments of the English people towards us, for since Mr. Dallas's happy début at the "Mansion House" dinner, he has been run down by calls and invitations from the highest in the land, which his arduous duties, at the present juncture, force him to decline. He is quite the topic of conversation, and anecdotes of all sorts are circulating about him. One is worth relating:—Many years ago Mr. Dallas was in Ergland, as Secretary to Mr. Gallatin. He called on his relative, the fillustrious poet, Byron, who received him with great warmth. For some reason or other Lord Byron did not return the calls of young Dallas, whose Yankee bload was roused by this neglect, and he stopped his visits to his lordship. One day, meeting a mutual friend, Byron inquired, "Well, what has become of that republican George' I never see him row." "Why," was the answer, "the expression your lordship has applied to him may explain the reason of his disappearance." The poet reflected a moment, then exclaimed: "He is right. I shourn his democratic pride. I will call on him to-morrow." He did so, and always irreted young "Republicum George' with the greatest cordulity thereafter. He gave him the "Corsair" to read in manuscript, and was delighted to hear him say "that ten would read it in the United States to one in England, from the superior education of the people."

The Americans here are getting anxious to know what

with the greatest cordisalty thereafter. He gave him the "Corsar" to read in manuscript, and was delighted to hear him say "that tan would read it in the United States to one in England, from the superior education of the people."

The Americas here are getting anxious to know what the Convention at Ciscinnati are going to do. The story here is that the South are going to General Pierce, and it he can't get the nomination, that he will give his votes to the next best man in, his view—to Dallas or Douglas. Mr. Buchanan's quarrel with General Pierce, it is thought here, will ruin his chances. How is all this?

The Corgress at Paris has broken up, and the treaty of peace is leaking out. The Black Sea is declared open to the commerce of all nations, as well as the navigation of the Danube. England will certainly be the gainer by these commercial arrangements, though it will take her a leng time to earn back the hundred millions starling the war has cost her. Russia seems well satisfied to get out of the scrape, for cootending against four nations at one moment was no joke, though she stood her ground valiantly. It seems she is determined to repair her losses by extreme activity, &c., pushing internal improvements ahead rapidly. New railroads, canals and harbors are the order of the day, and if ever she ge's into a new war, she will be better prepared for it. The Danubian Principalities, the granary of Europe, remain, unifortunately, under the brutal yoke of the Turks, and Austria is arxious to keep them there, for her own interests. Russia has sided with England and France in proposing the emancipation of these unhappy mations, who are tyrannized over by middels far inferior to them in eivilization. Russia is determined to be revenged on Austria, and would be glad now to aid Hungary to rise again and demolah her oppressor.

Italy, two, is in an awaited state, and if the great Powers don't interfere to check the neartiess despotism raging there, the people will undertake to do it for themselves. Surdinia, Italy, the

with the United States, witely known and esteemed by Americane of influence, and a man of conciliating manners and diplomatic tack, he would be just the one to heal over Governor Marcy's wounded notions of right, and to remove all estrangement surviving.

Mr Joshus Bates is gradually recovering from his late severe attack of illness, and the celebrated homes of Baring is, happily, like to preserve—let us hope for a long time to come—its chief head and greatest crueweast. Mr. George Pethody, our popular banker, has begune his neural rout of frammer festivities, of which i was any more on another occasion.

Our Italian Correspon Rosce, April 15, 1866. Non Commutat Policy of the Pope towards France - Napeteon on Italian Beform-Oburch Policy in Europe-Posi-tion of the King of Naples-The Embarrassments of

question, in an official manner, before the Paris Conreas, has excited intense askiety to this quarter. Vastever compliments may have passed between his Hoof Aleiers, certainly the Praneror is not pleased with the oo, that a cardinal has been solicited to perform that all, and whose act, therefore, cannot be construed to cannot have been very pleasing to the French Emperer, as the Pope cannot by such an not performed by a simedged the political condition of the Prince, or sanction the antecedents by which his father had become the mas-ter of the most beautiful empire in Surops. Louis Napoleon has certainly too much tact to show that he had been thwarted in his designs; but ler is not the man toforger it, or to miss an opportunity to punish the trans-gressor. Count Cavour, the Serdinian Plenipotentiary to the Paris Conference, has a larded him the opportunity.

and Louis Napoleon will haster to improve it, though not

without discretion.

dent of the French Republic, invaded the Papal States to put down the democrats and socialists, he required of the Pope, who had then fled to Naples, thos, previous to his return, he should pledge himself to operate certain his return, he should piece in meet to operate occur-reforms in his dominions. The principal one of these, and which was most seriously urged on his Holiness, was the separation of the government of the Church from the political and civil administration of his States. The the postical and civil summistration of the states. The prelates of the Catholis Church were to perform their sub-ritual functions as usual, but in the civil and political administration of the affairs of State they were to be susceeded by laymen. The Pope received this proposition in sullen silence, and never deigned to rapiy to it. He con-tinued in Naples till Napoleon at late got tired, and the Pope returned without introducing the demanded improvement in his government. The same question is now mooted by Count Cavour, and, no doubt, strongly backed mooted by Count Cavour, and, no doubt, strongly backed by England and (would you believe it?) Russia. England has strong political reasons to diminish the political influence of the Church of Rome on the affairs of Italy, while Russia can have no other than religious ones. The Catholic and Greek Churches are rivals in the East, and a separation of Church and State in the tribute to fortify the Greek Church by the union a both in Russia. England and Russia have, further, a certain pleasure in teazing Austria with the demands of Sardinia as regards Rome, Naples and the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, which belongs to Ass-tria herself; because each of these Powers-conceives these badly treated by Austria, and cares not how soon they may be able to reta late upon her. If Louis Napoleon, as Emperor of the French, still adneres to his proposition as President of the French republic, then the Pope will occainly have to make some concessions which shall admit his temporal revereignty over the Reman States. The Church, at all events, will not suffer from such a sensible and necessary distinction, while the people of the Romas States will find their physical and moral condition in States will find their physical and moral condition improved by it. Let us hope that Count Casour's proposition will meet with success at the Paris Congress; and that the administration of justice, at least, will hence forth be confided to civil judges instead of priests. We shall then no longer see poor devils condemned to ten on tweaty years' imprisonment for stealing half a dollar, while there is scarcely a highway leading out of Kome tellorence, Naples or Civita Veschia which is not infested with banduts and highway robbers, who carry on their trade with a degree of insolence and violence scarcely the conceived of, and apparently with the most perfect immunity. Men related to persons high in office with them cesse to be suspected of couniving with the maleductors, and the punisament of the guity will deter others from following their example. Mark, I do not mean to accuse the clergy of intentional mal administration of

justice, but the holy office is incompatible with that of a police magistrate or a criminal judge. "Give unto Casaribe things that are Casaria," &c.

As to the King of Naples, it is not likely that he will be treated with particular regard by the Western Powers. His brutality cowards Excited and Province.

cay last, to express to the supresentative of Naples of the court of the Tulieries, that he scorry the pair of the best means of increasing the cordiality between a they ought to be, perhaps he will be think himself of the best means of increasing the cordiality between a they ought to be, perhaps he will be think himself of the best means of increasing the cordiality between a they ought to countries.

As to Austria, her position is not as pleasant as it has been at the time of the acceptance of her ultimatum by Russia. It is true she will see a slice of Becarabla, but she will have to withder a countrie of the countries of th